

THE

CHINA



MAIL.

VOL. XXII. No. 1136.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 1866.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.



OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail*, and *Overland China Mail* will be the official medium of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official medium of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate,
Amoy, 24th April, 1866.

R. SWINHOE,
Consul.

INTIMATIONS.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,
No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,
BACK OF THE CLUB

1. THE EVENING MAIL.
A DAILY PAPER.

PRICE.—\$2 per Month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("AUCTION" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.

WEEKLY PAPER.
(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.)

PRICE.—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.

ADVERTISING.—Same as *Evening Mail*. The *CHINA MAIL* has been PERMANENTLY ENLARGED in size, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased, extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

CONSISTING OF 8 FULL PAGES, and containing the articles in the *Evening* and *CHINA MAIL* with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAIL'S DESPATCH PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$5; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "NOTICE OF FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the *Overland*, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.
Hongkong, May 17, 1866.

Notice.

M ESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices generally.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For the Current Week.
If translated by Messrs SHORTREDE & Co. \$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

Repetitions half-price.

Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed.

Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.
"China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

NOTIFICATION.

In the Estate of the late JOHN CUFF HARPER,
Surgeon, of Whampoa.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the above Estate are requested to make payment, and those having CLAIMS against the same to send them in for record, to the Undersigned, pending reference to the Executors named in the Will of the deceased.

H. F. HANCE,
Vice-Consul.

British Vice-Consulate,
Whampoa, October 1, 1866.

Notice.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE.
TO facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.

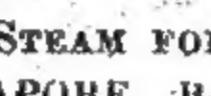
Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.



COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE-FRANCAIS.



STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUZ, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, MARSEILLE, ALSO BOMBAY, PONDEICHERRY, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

ON SUNDAY, the 25th November, at 2 P.M., the Company's Steamship "ALPHÉE," de l'ESCALIER Commandant, H.I.M.N., with Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this Port for the above places corresponding:

At SINGAPORE, with one of the Company's Steamers for Batavia.

At GALLE, with one of the "British India Steam Navigation" Company's Steamers for Bombay.

At ADEN, with the Company's Mail Steamers for Seychelles, Réunion and Mauritius.

At MESSINA, with the Company's Mail Steamers for all the Italian Ports.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

The Company has authority to grant Insurance on all Cargo conveyed by its Vessels, at a premium of 1% upon Merchandise and 1% upon Treasure, from Hongkong to Lyons, Paris, London, and Holland, and proportionally for places this side of Suez.

Charge will be received on board until 4 o'clock of the 23rd November, Specie and Parcels until 5 o'clock of the 24th.

A Written Declaration of Contents and Value of the Packages destined beyond Suez is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by the Shippers to the Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the Company will not be responsible for any consequence or prejudice which may ensue from an incorrect declaration.

For particulars respecting Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's Office, Queen's Road.

A. CONIL,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 8, 1866.

Notice.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed, and are lying in the "Messageries Impériales" Parcel Room, at the risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery—

From Bombay—

N.M. 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.

From Marseilles—

Ex "Imperiale."

K. & Co., Meyer. 1 case Effects.

Ex "Donat,"

L. T. 221, 1 case Baggage.

Ex "Cambodge."

M. L. G. 1, 1 case Baggage.

Ex "Imperiale."

De Peire, 1 Parcel Books.

A. CONIL, Agent.

Hongkong, November 3, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

JUDSON'S

Victoria Violet

AND

VICTORIA ROSE

MAGENTA.

Trade Mark:

"A PEACOCK."

Packed in

1 lb. Tins, at 16s. per lb.

2 oz. Bottles, at 1s. 3d. " oz.

1 oz. " at 1s. 6d. " oz.

These Dyes are in Fine Powder—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c. &c.

The brilliancy of these Dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to spot.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

LONDON.

Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

TUPPER & COMPANY.

Manufacturers of

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING

SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c.

61, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE TROPICAL RESIDENT

AT HOME.

Letters addressed to Europeans on their Return from India and the Colonies, on subjects connected with their Health and General Welfare.

By EDWARD J. WARING, M.D., F.L.S., &c.

Author of the Manual of Practical Therapeutics.

Cloth, gilt, 8vo., Price 5s., exclusive of Postage.

Orders received through all Booksellers.

LONDON:—MESSRS CHURCHILL & SONS,

11, New Burlington Street.

QUINA LAROCHE.

A NEWLY Discovered and Elegant pre-

paration of QUININE, in a most

agreeable form, highly recommended, and in great repute by the most eminent

Physicians of London, and Paris. Those

suffering from the debilitating effects of a

Tropical climate, from loss of appetite or

occasional attacks of low Fever, will find

the above an invaluable remedy, as it does

not produce headache, which is so fre-

quently the case, after taking the ordinary

preparations of QUININE.

To be had only at THE MEDICAL HALL,

in convenient Bottles, with glass measure

attached.

Hongkong, September 13, 1866.

THE PARTNERS

OF THE

OXFORD & CO.

Hongkong, China, September 11, 1866.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch

of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & CO.

Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr

THOMAS S. O'NEILL, in our Firm,

ceased on the 31st December, 1865 and Mr

EDWARD DEACON has this day been ad-

mitted a Partner.

DEACON & CO.

Canton, January 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr

ELIARD HALLIN in our Firm ceased

on the 30th June last, and Mr JAMES PEN-

DE

THE CHINA MAIL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 1866.

BRTHS.

On the 21st September, at Clay Hill, Walthamstow, Mr. W. H. Andrews, of a son.
On the 20th September, at 28, Maid's Hill West, the Vicar of All Hallows, Esq., of a son.
On the 22nd September, at 9, Great Marlborough-street, W., the Wife of M^r JAMES SNALE, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 6th October, at 6, James street, Peterhead, N.B., Mr. John Cox, of the P. & O. Company's service, Hongkong, in the 39th year of his age.
On the 10th September, at Dieppe, France, Mr. Andrew, Esq., of a son.
On the 22nd September, at 9, Great Marlborough-street, W., the Wife of M^r JAMES SNALE, of a son.

At the Army Barracks, Hongkong, in the 16th Nov., W. N. aged 45 years.

At Hongkong, on the 13th November, GENEVIVE, Mrs. W. H. Andrews, of a son.

At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 14th November, M^r JAMES FRASER, aged 28 years.

At the Garrison Hospital, Hongkong, on the 16th November, HENRY W. N., Private 50th Regiment, aged 27 years.

At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 17th Nov., CHAS. W. GUNNER, 8th Regt. 2nd Bde. Royal Artillery, aged 30 years.

At Hongkong, on the 22nd November, NELL NELSON, Bosman, aged 22 years.

MARRIAGE.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 17th November, by the Rev. G. C. WATSON, M.A., Mr. & Mrs. M^r ALEX. GOWAN, of a son.
FRANCIS ELIZA SORHAN, only daughter of the late Rev. Edwin Evans, Consular Chaplain, China. No Cards.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE NORTH.

From Newchwang the *Shanghai Recorder* is advised as follows, under date Oct. 21.—

"We are now enjoying the most delicious autumn weather; sometimes a trifle too warm in the afternoon, and sometimes cold

at night; but the temperature is as pleasant as any one need desire. The great sensation of the year, that caused by the murder of General Pwan, Commander of the Tientsin soldiers, on the 11th ulto.—

has pretty well subsided. Five of the assassins are on their trial at Kaichow; but common report is tolerably unanimous that the sword-rack leader Sun-le-fang ought to make one of the party. He would have been arrested long ago but for the friendship and support of a certain official, said to possess Court influence, who shall be nameless, but whose office is not unknown to foreign merchants and ship-masters. The successor of Mr Sun's victim, General Wang, has just gone off to a place in the eastern part of the province, called Ta-ko-shan, where the rebels under Wang-woo Ho-chang ("the priest") have been repeating their little games; and has taken away every soldier in Yingtze! It is rumored that some British troops are to be posted here for the winter; and if they are coming, they should lose no time about it. The British Consul has proposed a plan, which I believe is to be carried out, for the conveyance of our mails during the winter from Chefoo across the Miao-tau Straits. In a sanitary point of view we are all flourishing but for the prevalence of impecuniosity (a disease which sometimes proves fatal) which has appeared most conspicuously in the eastern or foreign quarter of the town."

A correspondent writing from Tientsin under date of 2nd inst., notes the arrival of the Hon. Anson Burlingame, Minister for the United States, at that port, on the 1st instant. He also mentions that another French Missionary, who had escaped from the Corea, brought news confirming the murder of the crew and passengers on board the *General Sherman*; and that it was reported the unfortunate men had been beheaded, not burnt in the vessel, as formerly stated.

The advices which have been received from Chefoo to the effect that H. B. M. Minister had issued instructions that the *Pelorus* should be intercepted on her way to this port would seem to point to the fact that Great Britain is likely to join with the United States in demanding satisfaction for the murder of the crew and passengers on board the *General Sherman*. As yet no definite information as to the course likely to be pursued has been revealed.

The Inspector General of Customs has since his return commenced a vigorous investigation into the efficiency of the Office.

Within the last few days he appeared suddenly among the various employes at the Custom House and submitted the Chinese

students to an examination in the language.

This unexpected proceeding was we imagine, designed with the view of preventing the possibility of "crumming up."

The Cricket Match which was to have taken place between a "Racquet" eleven, and an eleven from the Cricket Club has fallen through; it having been found impossible to assemble a "Cricket" eleven

within the time limit.

At the sale of Messrs. Jarvie Thorburns' property on the 13th instant the senior hong with the out-houses, compradore's rooms &c., and flower garden realised Tls. 9,100; the junior hong and three godowns, silk room and shed—Tls. 6,900. Twelve lots of land on the Bubbling Well Road containing about 23 mow went for Tls. 450. Half a piece of land measuring about 10 mow near the Nipigo joss-house, Tls. 65.

Two lots of property in the concession at Chinkiang, measuring about 70,000 square feet, went for Tls. 215; three others aggregating about 10 mow—Tls. 185.

Judgment was delivered on the 13th instant in the case of the *Williamette v. Plymouth Rock*, to the following effect. The defendants to pay the libellants the sum of \$682 for loss of the services of their vessel, and the expenses of repairs, with costs of the action.

The shooting at the late volunteer rifle meeting was good, shewing a great improvement on the last meeting, when the Challenge Cup, for example, was won by 25 points, against 38 this year.

From Foochow we learn that the prefect and Minister have lately returned from Shangkau a small village in the Woga channel where they have been for the last 10 days or so quelling a rather formidable riot which had arisen in that district. A force of 3,000 men was ordered to attend the officers and with their help 25 of the ringleaders were arrested, 7 of whom were executed on the spot. Cholera has appeared at Pagoda Anchorage. Three cases have occurred on board the *J. C. Mowen*, one of which has resulted in death one in recovery and the other is still in progress. It is to be hoped that these cases are merely sporadic, and there is little prospect of any extensive epidemic of the disease at the present season.

From Hankow we learn that Mr. Commissary Gignol has left the Imperial Maritime Customs' employ in consequence of some disagreement with Mr. Hart respecting certain projects which he had in view—presumably something connected with the organization of the Chinese contingents to which he has of late given much attention.

HONGKONG.

Several matters of interest have occurred during the past week, the most important of which is the discovery of a real or supposed plot to massacre the Europeans and loot the foreign houses on the island. We must refer our readers to an article in another column for fuller particulars, but briefly a letter was intercepted containing a proposal on the part of some worthies living at or near Wangkong to another individual living some thirty miles in land to join an expedition—the United forces of which would amount to 3,000 men, in an attack upon the island. Under the circumstances (for there is a strong suspicion that the letter is after all a forgery) we think such an event in the highest degree improbable, but the authorities have very wisely taken measures to guard against such a contingency, the troops being held ready for immediate service, even the hospital patients having been supplied with arms.

Next in importance to the "conspiracy" is the fact of a strongly worded petition (published in another column) having been presented to the Governor by the Chinese against certain provisions in the new ordinances.

The tone of the petition will probably strike our readers as fairly argumentative, and as careful and exhaustive statement of native objections to the ordinances it reflects credit on both the Chinese and foreign gentlemen who have been concerned in drawing it up. The memorandum of His Excellency thereon, which we subjoin below, must however, command the approval not only of the European population but of the more intelligent amongst the natives.

He boldly grapples the plea of "hardship," which they urge as to complying with the ordinances, and points out that the inconveniences they anticipate are the unavoidable results of the peculiar habits of the Chinese themselves. In one particular

only should we wish to see a modification of the fees imposed upon market boats

and the time they are required to delay in the harbour. Doubtless these points will be taken into consideration on the ordinances becoming law.

In connexion with the remarks of the petitioners on the Stamp Act it may be interesting to state that at Singapore where a

similar Act has for some time been in operation, hardly one if any case is on record of the Singapore Chinese having been summoned for an evasion of its provisions. We must reserve any further comment for another issue.

Sickness amongst the troops seems to be on the increase. We hear that the 20th Regiment has over 120 men now in hospital, chiefly fever cases. It is in contemplation to apply to the naval authorities for permission to send military patients to the *Malabar* Hospital Ship, should their number overstep the ordinary hospital accommodation.

Another of the *Ceser* pirates have been arrested and fully identified and the trial of Leong Ayuel, the *Labra* pirate, is fixed for Friday next the 23d instant. We understand that some fresh confirmatory evidence of his identity will be forthcoming.

A Move (says one of our contemporaries) will shortly take place in official circles, one of the oldest and most deserving of the public servants of the Colony,

being about, we understand, to retire shortly on the pension he has well deserved. It would be premature to mention the name

of the official referred to, or to discuss the changes consequent on his retirement, but many of our readers will find no difficulty in putting their fingers on the right man.

The *Avon*, a vessel sailing under the Russian flag, was arrested by the Naval and Police authorities a few days since and the Captain was charged with unlawfully detaining coolies on board. The action taken in this court appears to have been somewhat precipitate, but there are by the Captain's own admission kidnapped coolies on board (some kidnapped, it is stated, in Hongkong) and though he may be perfectly innocent of any illegal proceedings it is to be hoped that some means will be found of bringing home the crime of kidnapping to the guilty parties. A full report of the proceedings so far as they have hitherto extended will be found in our police columns.

The event of the week in the way of amusement has of course been the Regatta which has proved a decided success. The arrangements were in all respects satisfactory, and the P. & O. Company very kindly gave the *Boeha* for the use of visitors invited to see the race. The stewards, judges, &c. have each exerted themselves to the utmost and merit the thanks of the community.

Subscribers at a distance will be glad to learn that we are enjoying beautifully clear bracing weather and that Hongkong just now is a most pleasant residence so far as the weather is concerned.

THE PLOT.

The discovery of the plot to which we alluded a few days since and of which details are given by one of our contemporaries this morning, will we trust result in a conviction on the part of the home authorities that the extra-legislation introduced by Sir Richard Macdonnell is a necessity imposed upon Government by existing circumstances. While fully admitting that the authorities have in this case acted with commendable prudence and foresight in taking steps to guard against possible danger, we do not think it probable that we shall behold "the speedy advent of 2,000 well armed desperadoes by the Ly-ee-moon and of another body of 1,000 from over the hills to the south of the city, this last mentioned party to be provided with hammers, &c., &c., and follow in the train of the other two, and devote their time and energies solely to the work of plunder." Nor are we afraid that "on the approach of these bodies from the east and from the west, the unwashed of Hongkong will turn out and join in a general massacre of Europeans." Our chief apprehensions respecting the danger to which Hongkong is exposed from the prevalence of such reports amongst the lower orders of Chinese, whom the belief of the approach of a piratical force to aid their nefarious schemes of plunder, is likely to embolden for acts of violence. The precautions now taken are we have reason to believe amply sufficient to guard against danger on the present occasion,—if such danger exist, but should the next few weeks pass over without disturbance there is a danger of our again being lulled into a sense of perfect security.

The proposers of this attempt to make a descent upon Hongkong seem at least to have a considerable number of correspondents in the colony. Their proposal to transport 3,000 men (not 4,000 as stated by our contemporary) through the harbour in face of the squadron now lying there is in itself ridiculous enough, but the plot has some elements of consistency in it; provision being made for the wounded and for compensation to their families. The discovery of the letter conveying all this precious intelligence from certain residents at Wangkong to a man of much influence (though occupying no official position) residing not far from the coast was brought about in a curious way. The messenger charged with its delivery thought fit to refresh himself with some sugar cane he found in a field, and suddenly found that the owner objected to his appropriating other people's property. He got a thrashing for the theft from the country people and was furthermore deprived of the interesting document in question. Another letter was subsequently discovered on his person urging him or some one else to return the letter, as if it became known the writer would get into trouble. The person who had first seized the messenger declined to restore him his papers and subsequently carried or sent them to the Colonial authorities.

Several surmises have been made respecting the probabilities of the case as at present before the public. We may safely assert, that a letter has actually been placed in the hands of the authorities giving details of the supposed plot; but it appears to be uncertain whether it was not intended to be intercepted by the writers in order to cause apprehension to the authorities and induce them to concede rather more freedom of action to the pirates and robbers of the neighbourhood than the new ordinances are likely to permit. This is the view taken by our contemporaries before alluded to, and seems feasible enough, while the way in which the affair came to light is quite susceptible of such an explanation. Others are of opinion that it is merely a malicious attempt to injure the parties mentioned, as the chief agents in the (in that case supposed) scheme. While others bearing in mind the constant threats of a descent upon the island which have from time to time come to public knowledge, are inclined to give full credit to the scoundrels of the neighbourhood for actually entertaining the designs attributed to them, which are nothing

less than the massacre of all the Europeans on the Island and at a given signal the firing of the foreign houses. It may be well to add, however, that the authorities seem to be of opinion that the scheme (if ever it existed) has been abandoned by its projectors though it is stated on native authority that they have only kindly consented to put off its execution until the new year.

There may after all be nothing in all this and very possibly is not, but the mere report of such an intention is not calculated to repress the excesses of the rowdy portion of the natives. With them such an idea would be exceedingly popular, and it is not impossible that they may act upon it in their own responsibility. In any case the existence of such rumours will, we trust, put a decided stop to the idea entertained of garrisoning Hongkong with a force composed of native Chinese, into which the greatest scoundrels in the island might find their way, despite all precautions to the contrary. It has long been a pet scheme with those who imagine that not only does the leopard change his spots but that the Chinese native under a few years of "benignant" British rule has become changed from that of the most faithless, and, when excited, demoniacal semi-barbarians into a respectable member of society fully qualified for having entrusted to his care the lives and property of Europeans.

In view of the possibility of future disturbances, and in consideration of the numerous fires which, under any circumstances, are likely to occur in the Chinese quarter of the town every winter—will not it be a wise measure to station a military guard near the junction of the native and European portions of the town? As Victoria extends westward the need of a few soldiers within call will rather increase than diminish, and a riot might reach a dangerous point before the military could be brought up. The Police are hardly fitted to take the place of well drilled soldiers and their duties moreover are rather to act as individuals than in a body.

MISSIONS AT FOOCHOW.

A very interesting controversy has been going on in the columns of the *Foochow Advertiser* between certain writers who under the signatures of "An admirer of Protestant Missions" and "An admirer of Roman Missions" discuss the relative merit of their respective systems; and apropos of the subject a leading article in the *North China Daily News* alludes to the baptismal ceremony as practised by the Roman Catholic priests in somewhat severe terms. We agree neither with the defence of the Catholics set up by the correspondent of the *Foochow paper*, the sweeping strictures made upon them by his antagonist or the tone assumed by our Shanghai contemporary in discussing their acts. But there are paragraphs in each deserving of some attention on the part of those who believe that our future interests in China, will be powerfully affected by the influence which may be brought to bear upon the natives by Christianity and civilization.

The letter of the "Admirer of Roman Missions" is a long and well written defence in their favor. But he assumes a great too much in the following paragraph in which the writer says that his opponent cast a glance over the world.

"He would have seen Romanism and its

missions everywhere, full of life and hope and energy, admired even by Protestants of sound judgement, who cannot

fail to discern that God is with the Catholic Missionaries, blesses their holy work and bestows upon them spiritual comforts in the midst of great privations."

It is an undoubted fact that many Protestants do admire the work of the Roman Catholic Missions, but we are quite justified in asserting that they do so from a recognition of the effective organization of the missionary propaganda and the personal acquirements and zeal of its members.

Mahomedanism is still in a flourishing state, but the Mahomedans from the fact that such is the case. Mormonism is flourishing both in its religious and material aspects but still more emphatically do we recognize the fact that "God is with" the disciples of Joe Smith.

While thus dissenting from the apologist of the Catholics we cannot believe that the hostility shown to their efforts by the writers we have mentioned is likely to commend itself to the thoughtful portion of the Protestant community. The Roman Catholic Missions are undoubtedly doing good, and we state this while fully believing that not one in ten of the so called "converts" is a Christian in the common acceptance of the term. Outwardly they may be—doubtless must be so to remain amongst the flock, but we have small belief in the existence of any religious conviction in the minds of the greater number of those nominally considered as native Christians. But the good which is effected is this—that Christianity is no longer to the convert a profession to be treated with derision and persecution. It will take many generations to produce results at all worthy of the means employed, but the Roman Catholic Missionaries are at least driving in the thin end of the wedge. Their Protestant brethren on the contrary assert that their own converts are real and not nominal Christians. Perhaps so—but they ignore the fact that more good may eventually be done to the natives generally by inducing a large number to enrol themselves as Christians, than by the real conversion of half a dozen coolies who often become objects of contempt and aversion to their neighbours.

We believe that both sects are working conscientiously for a good end, but in its bearings on the eventual civilization of China must confess that we prefer the system pursued by the Roman Catholic Clergy to that advocated by those of our own faith.

THE AVON CASE.

We learn that the charge preferred against the Captain of the *Avon* is likely to be withdrawn. After the striking exhibition of humanity or prudence evinced by him we cannot but think it highly proper that such a step should be taken. But there are still one or two questions which must naturally arise in connexion with the vessel which we should like to hear answered. By the Captain's own admission there were kidnapped coolies on board. For this of course he personally is not responsible, but how comes it that under the "new and improved regime" at Macao such an event is possible? We thought that Macao had turned over a new leaf altogether, and that kidnapping was quite put to stop. Who were the people that shipped the kidnapped coolies? Who were the officials that certified as to everything being "quite correct"; or if they did not so certify, who were the officials who neglected to perform their duty? Our readers will perceive by the police reports in another column that nearly every one connected with the proceedings admits that some kidnapped coolies were on board. As the names of the parties employed will probably transpire in the next report furnished by the *Avon*, we shall then learn who are the individuals engaged in the "dirty" business of kidnapping coolies, and we shall feel particular pleasure in publishing a second exposé of the disreputable and dishonest means employed by such scoundrels to entice natives into the hands of "Emigration agents." We notice by the bye that some of these coolies were stated in Court to have been kidnapped in Hongkong—a fact that being "found" we have carefully made a note of for the benefit of the auction notice of those concerned.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Our contemporaries in noticing a recent resolution of the Chamber of Commerce that the results of its meetings be in future communicated to the papers for publication, have both pointed out the advisability of making those meetings entirely public by admitting reporters for the press. While concurring in the general tenor of their remarks as to the additional weight which would be given to the opinions and acts of the Chamber by increasing publicity, we seem to us rather too sweeping in their demands. One of the objections urged against the unreserved publicity which our contemporaries advocate is that in many cases subjects are discussed which involve a statement on the part of the members of matters immediately affecting their personal interests or those of their neighbours, and that it is difficult to place such information as they possess at the disposal of the Chamber to enable it to form conclusions, are by no means disposed to enter into personal detail with the community at large. Another valid objection is that many are able to discuss conversationally upon a subject who would figure but badly as public speakers, and hence the admission of reporters would rather tend to hamper their efforts to aid the general business of the Chamber. Many other objections entitled to consideration present themselves against an unreserved publicity of all that transpires within the

SAIGON.

A GENTLEMAN, recently from Saigon, has been kind enough to favour us with the following particulars regarding that port: Saigon is an uncommonly hot, and not over healthy place. Fever, dysentery, and liver complaints prevail there to a considerable extent, and cases of sunstroke are of frequent occurrence. The population amounts in round numbers to probably 30,000, of whom, of course, the majority are natives, most of them Roman Catholics. The Chinese are very numerous too, but they are as a rule from districts to the north of Hongkong, or else from the Straits settlements, comparative few from this, Canton or Macao. Including the French troops there may be about 10,000 Europeans, which number varies according to arrival or departure of French regiments, forming the garrison. Trade and commerce are for the present to a large extent in the hands of the Chinese, owing to their long intercourse and intermarriages with the natives. The latter themselves are lazy and indolent to excess, and not to be compared with the active and intelligent Chinamen—who invariably are the go betwixt in transactions of natives and Europeans. This accounts for the fact of the Celestials having by degrees monopolized as it were the entire commerce of Cochinchina. It is doubtless difficult in these countries under any circumstances to compete with Chinamen in trade, but where, as in Saigon, there is a purely military, instead of a civil Government, it is not likely that such a contention would facilitate matters to a certain extent for European Colonists engaged in commerce, will be bestow upon the question. The Chinese, therefore, having to a certain extent the advantage over Europeans, go ahead and make money, while the latter, hampered by heavier expenses and not acquainted with the language, meet with more obstacles in their endeavours to acquire an independence. Add to this the purely military spirit to which we have before alluded, and it cannot be surprising that commercial results in Saigon have thus far not resulted so favourably for Europeans as has probably been the case for Chinamen. It is devoutly to be hoped that when France has done with her conquests in Cochinchina, a civil Government, instead of a military one will be established there, and that the state of things existing will be abandoned, a Colony proclaimed, and Consuls of foreign nations admitted, after which Saigon will doubtless prosper.

The country around is fertile and rich in every respect. Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, indigo, and a variety of other articles, might be produced in very much larger quantities than is the case now, and with the requisite capital that would then find its way to that port, trade would probably develop.

Sociability there is scarcely any at present, as the French military have little or no intercourse at all with the merchants and traders, and among the latter the different nationalities are unfortunately a preventive to any nearer approach.

THE CHINESE AND THE ORDINANCES.

THE Chinese merchants, traders, and lessers of land residing in this Colony, have just presented to His Excellency a respectful petition, stating "what appears to them to be the views entertained by all the peaceable and well-disposed portion of the local Chinese population on the recent highly important enactments which His Excellency in his wisdom has deemed it expedient to put in force." The petition extends to such length that we find it impossible from want of room to reproduce it verbatim this evening. The following abstract of it however, taken in connection with the reply of His Excellency the Governor, will give a clear idea of the views set forth by the memorialists.

The petition commences by stating that the petitioners being so much struck with the unanswerable reasoning contained in His Excellency's reply to the petition presented by them on the 5th of September last, have considered it their duty to make further enquiries as to the contents of the Ordinances lately passed by the Government, and they are bound to admit to His Excellency that that petition was drawn up under a misapprehension of the meaning and intent of the Ordinances, arising from imperfect interpretation and the incomplete version of them which appeared in one of the local Chinese newspapers. Stating that that they have sought the aid of a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the colloquial to explain the obscure sections of the Ordinances, the text continues:

"Your petitioners are now free to admit, that, with some few exceptions which your petitioners will presently take the liberty to bring under Your Excellency's notice, that so far from the Ordinances being as your petitioners previously stated, 'obstructive and inconvenient,' they are fully satisfied, that, if properly and judiciously carried out, the Colony must be benefited by them, and the position of Chinese residents rendered safer and healthier."

Of the "exception" to which the petitioners would direct His Excellency's attention, the first is "the Harbour and Coasts Ordinance 1866." The petitioners find that in this no distinction is made in favour of licensing passenger or provision junks, or as to their treatment when entering and leaving the harbour. They point out the difference between these and trading junks; that they are in the habit of constantly entering and leaving the port, in many cases daily, and that the markets of the Colony are entirely dependant on these junks for their daily supplies of provisions. They subjoin a list of the small ports in the neighbourhood trading with Hongkong, the number of junks engaged, the number of trips per month, and duration of

stay in the Colony, and point out that a passenger's junk from Namtao for instance would have to pay \$10 per annum for the privilege of bringing supplies to the Colony, while a junk plying between Kowloon city and the Colony would have to pay fees amounting to \$293.75. Such an impost is, in the opinion of the petitioners, calculated to drive away the trade upon which we are all almost wholly dependent for the necessities of life; or at all events to increase the cost of these necessities to such an extent as to make it utterly impossible for the poorer classes to obtain them.

The petitioners then draw attention to the fact that at present time even the largest of the licensed passenger or provision junks pay only 10 dollars per annum to the Government; and submit, that, the payment of double that amount, as laid down in the Ordinance, is, of itself, a very high tax, and they believe it is as much as this class of vessels can possibly afford to pay out of their small profits, and that the payment of other fees in addition will be absolutely impracticable, especially, as they have likewise to pay taxes and fees to their own Government at the ports to which they belong or from which they sail.

The next paragraph throws a curious light upon the exactions of the local Mandarins on the mainland. The petitioners submit that the clause requiring that the licence number of junks be painted in black figures 20 inches in length, on a white ground, on each bow—is very objectionable, as these figures being fixtures would render junks liable to many exactions from the officials of the Chinese ports to which they belong, as they would then be looked upon as foreign vessels, and impediments and exactions of all kinds would be felt by them at all the Chinese ports to which they may have occasion to resort. It is also stated that many of the passenger or provision junks now trading here take their departure from the Chinese ports they belong to for some other Chinese ports, they not daring to clear for Hongkong, as it would subject them to greater exactions than they already pay, and in some cases they would be prevented from leaving the port altogether.

The next "exception" is to the number of hours (18) fixed for giving notice of intended departure. They point out, in the case of vessels leaving and returning to port daily, would be impracticable. The amount of security required for vessels (\$1,500) is stated to be twice the value of the very best junks, and the difficulty of obtaining this security will prevent many, if not all, of the smaller junks from continuing their employment.

The petitioners admit the propriety of the scale of fees, as regards licensed trading or cargo junks, as well as in the case of unlicensed junks without regard to the frequency of their visits. They do not disapprove any clause in the ordinance exempting fishing boats from the port fees, but cannot believe it to be the intention of the Government to exact from them the fees mentioned. The result would be the immediate departure of all fishing boats from the Colony for neighbouring ports. The next paragraph comments on the hardship entailed upon the owner of a junk by Section XIX and XX of the Ordinance, as should the Captain he employs misbehave; the junk is liable to forfeiture. An innocent man may thus be punished for the neglect or misconduct of a person who may possibly be even unknown to him! The petitioners remonstrate strongly against this provision of the Ordinance and add that they feel satisfied that the facts they thus point out will suffice to convince His Excellency that some modification is required in order to render the working of this Ordinance unoppressive to the honest and innocent trader.

Having thus stated their objection to the Harbour and Coast Ordinance the petitioners proceed to deal with "the Victoria Registration Ordinance 1866," which "though well adapted to secure the health, comfort, and security of the colonists, is in some respects open to objections," which objections they proceed to state. The first is, that the landlord of a house, one floor of which is perhaps let to some 10 persons, is often unaware of the actual personality of his lodgers. They are constantly changing, and to require him to report these changes would in addition to being extremely difficult needlessly occupy much of the "householder's" time and that of the officers of the Registrar General's department. The difficulty would be greater in the case of a landlord not living on the premises. He frequently finds, on his monthly visit to collect the rent, that new occupants have taken the place of those he last saw, by arrangement between them. This is a matter of daily occurrence in the house occupied by the poorer classes, and to require a report in such cases, punishing neglect by a fine, would be to entail great hardship and vexation upon the landlord.

The chief objection is, however, against Section XVIII, by which if the offender, being only a casual resident, cannot be found, the amount of the absent offender's fine is made payable by the innocent landlord, he being under such circumstances the "householder." The petitioners conceive this enactment to be unreasonably hard on an innocent man. They have always heard it stated that it is a common axiom amongst the British people that it were better that nine guilty persons should escape than that one innocent man should be punished, and the above regulation does not appear to them consistent with the just principle involved in the above maxim. The remedy given by the latter part of the Section to the landlord, who are more able to judge as to the merits or demerits of the requirements of that Ordinance, and to represent the same to His Excellency than they are, although they still think the imposition of such a fine is, or, who if he were to return, it would be necessary to sue for the amount even if he were able to pay it,

Still more objectionable is said to be the casewhere the guilty man *being actually present*, and who upon conviction cannot or will not, pay the fine inflicted on him is allowed to go at large without any punishment whatever, and the landlord who had never heard anything of the offence being committed, is called upon to pay the amount of the fine! The petitioners beg to submit, that when this law becomes known in the Colony it will amount to an inducement to the lower classes to commit offences under the Ordinance named, which they may do with impunity, since whatever may be the amount of the fine inflicted, all they have to do is to express their inability to pay it, as the case the Government will call upon the landlord to do so. Besides this the Petitioners fail to see why a mortgagee in possession, who collects the rents thereof to pay himself the interest on the amount lent, should be deprived of the same because some person living therein may have committed an offence under certain specified Ordinances. It would be impossible for the landlord or mortgagee to maintain such a supervision over the inmates of his houses as to prevent the commission of any of these offences, and this oppressive law, if carried out, will cause the value of landed property to decrease most materially, especially since landlords are now called upon to pay the police, Lighting and Water Rates for their houses, whether occupied or not. The Petitioners would respectfully beg to be informed whether in the case of a person who having become a householder and having under Section VII, reported the same to the Registrar General and received from that officer a certificate under Section IX, should remove from such house and subsequently become householder of another tenement, will be called upon to obtain and pay for new registration certificate.

The petitioners cannot conclude without alluding to the repugnance which Europeans have always expressed against the unjust system of the Chinese officials, in arresting and punishing the member of a man's family who may have committed an offence, and who has escaped capture. They beg to submit that the confiscation of a junk and her cargo for an offence committed by the master, (he not being owner,) and the infliction of fines upon the landlords of houses whose tenants may have committed offences under certain specified Ordinances, appear to be open to the same objection.

As regards the licensing of money changers the petitioners would beg to point out the fact that all grocer's shop may be looked upon in the light of money changers' shops; because the nature of their business is such that all the money taken by them each day is in copper cash, which is exchanged by them for silver, in order to enable them to make remittances to the mainland for purchasing fresh stock—this practice is the more necessary since the Hongkong copper cash being only current in the Colony, the grocers cannot send this coin for the purchase of their supplies.

The same may be said of retail prepared opium dealers, and it would be a great hardship that they should be compelled to apply for licences to enable them to change their cash.

The petitioners then offer some remarks regarding Sections IX and X of the Ordinance, as should the Captain he employs misbehave; the junk is liable to forfeiture. An innocent man may thus be punished for the neglect or misconduct of a person who may possibly be even unknown to him!

The petitioners remonstrate strongly against this provision of the Ordinance and add that they feel satisfied that the facts they thus point out will suffice to convince His Excellency that some modification is required in order to render the working of this Ordinance unoppressive to the honest and innocent trader.

Having thus stated their objection to the Harbour and Coast Ordinance the petitioners proceed to deal with "the Victoria Registration Ordinance 1866," which "though well adapted to secure the health, comfort, and security of the colonists, is in some respects open to objections," which objections they proceed to state. The first is, that the landlord of a house, one floor of which is perhaps let to some 10 persons, is often unaware of the actual personality of his lodgers. They are constantly changing, and to require him to report these changes would in addition to being extremely difficult needlessly occupy much of the "householder's" time and that of the officers of the Registrar General's department. The difficulty would be greater in the case of a landlord not living on the premises. He frequently finds, on his monthly visit to collect the rent, that new occupants have taken the place of those he last saw, by arrangement between them. This is a matter of daily occurrence in the house occupied by the poorer classes, and to require a report in such cases, punishing neglect by a fine, would be to entail great hardship and vexation upon the landlord.

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The remedy given by the latter part of the Section to the landlord, who are more able to judge as to the merits or demerits of the requirements of that Ordinance, and to represent the same to His Excellency than they are, although they still think the imposition of such a fine is, or, who if he were to return, it would be necessary to sue for the amount even if he were able to pay it,

to interfere with, fetter, retard and otherwise injure, the trade of the Colony.

The petitioners trust that His Excellency will also give his best and favorable consideration to the observations and remarks on some of the most objectionable portions of these Ordinances, which they have endeavoured to express in this petition.

The petition is dated the 2nd of November, 1866.

MEMORANDUM.

Government House, Hongkong, 12th November, 1866.

I have perused carefully the memorial addressed to me on the 2nd instant, by a numerous and respectable body of Chinese residents—drawing my attention to several provisions in the recent Ordinances which they suggest may cause unnecessary hardship.

The memorialists overlook the fact that this Government has been driven reluctantly to adopt stringent measures for ascertaining the character of all native vessels, by reason of the crimes and robberies of the countrymen of the memorialists. There are higher considerations than those of mere trade—and there are duties, which this Government owes to civilisation and humanity—which must be discharged, whatever hardships those duties entail on residents.

It is, however, gratifying to feel that, fortunately, there is nothing irreconcilable between the plain duty of this Government, and the profitable pursuit of their ordinary occupations by memorialists, or by the native shipping, which usually frequents this harbor.

There is in fact no adequate reason for most of the apprehensions entertained by the memorialists, who, although they have made themselves better acquainted than at first with the Ordinances affecting shipping and registration, have still fallen into many errors.

Thus they have overlooked the fact, that vessels which make many trips are those which naturally have most chances of profit—and although in the example, which they give, \$10 might be a large sum to pay for one or two trips—even for twenty voyages, it cannot appear a very large sum in the case of 120 voyages—during the course of which so many thousand Dollars must have been employed in the transactions connected with those voyages, as to render the \$10 alluded to by memorialists a comparatively trifling expense—especially as it would be paid in small sums not amounting to one Dollar a trip.

I am nevertheless glad to have it in my power to terminate the misgivings of memorialists on that point, by informing them of the intention of the Government to treat with special indulgence every vessel

connected with those voyages, as to render

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he had been told by a friend that bad dollars could be bought at that shop. He has remained in his house since Tuesday last. The first prisoner was sitting behind a counter, in the inner part of the shop. Witness cannot identify the other five prisoners.

His Worship remanded the case until Tuesday next, binding the witness over in two sureties of \$100 each to appear on that day.

THE COINERS.

The Tung Mun lama gang were again brought up on remand.

Lee ah say being declared states he is a servant employed by Constable No. 22. Witness knows all the prisoners. He saw them in the shop four days ago. Witness's object in going there was to buy bad dollars.

Witness saw all the prisoners in the shop except one. He gave a good dollar to the master of the shop who has escaped, and he received six bad dollars in exchange.

Witnesses object in going there was to buy bad dollars. The prisoners were all engaged in shilling dollars. Witness had previously received information that bad money had been purchased at the shop, but had never been there before. The master produced the dollars from a hole in the ground, which was covered over with a tile. The reason why witness did not appear here on Friday was because he had been threatened with ill-use if he gave further evidence against the prisoners. I am the second accompanied witness to the door of the shop but he did not go in.

Prisoners asked some irrelevant questions and were remanded until Tuesday next.

Monday, 19th November, 1866.

THE SEIZURE OF THE *Axon*.

John Warwick, Captain of the ship *Axon*, appeared before the bench charged with unlawful detention of Chinese. His worship asked his name. He at first declined giving it until his lawyer came, but did so on a repetition of the request. Mr Caldwell entered the court and said that Mr Pollard would appear for the defendant. His Worship asked defendant Of what country are you? Defendant replied—I refuse to state until I see my lawyer. His Worship said he would allow some time for Mr Pollard's appearance. Mr Deane explained that the charge in this case would be preferred against the captain only, as the officers must be supposed to have acted under his instructions.

Mr Pollard was sent for by Mr Caldwell, the time named by His Worship for proceeding with the case being one o'clock. At that hour the learned counsel not having arrived, His Worship addressing prisoner said—John Warwick, do you refuse to give me your nationality?

Prisoner: Yes, sir.

His Worship: Very well, I cannot compel you to give it, if you think it will do you any injury.

Mr Pollard here entered, and His Worship explained to the learned counsel what had taken place. Mr Pollard made no remark, and the case proceeded.

Mr Deane deposed.—I am acting superintendent of police. From information received by me at quarter to 8 on Saturday night I made a communication to the Governor. Yesterday, about half past one p.m. I went on board H. M. S. *Salamis*. She proceeded out of the harbour, to where the defendant's ship was lying. I went on board of her and saw some of the royal navy sailors there, soon afterwards the *Salamis* took her in tow, and anchored her off the *Princess Charlotte*. I went on board the ship again, and arrested the captain on a charge of falsely imprisoning certain Chinese in his vessel. At about 3 o'clock on that morning I found one Chinaman with these hand cuffs (produced) on his wrist. I took them off.

Mr Pollard.—I do not want to ask any questions of the witness. If he had given the usual policeman's testimony, "from information I received," he would have saved time.

Francis Grant Suttie, commander of H. M. S. *Salamis* deposed.—I received orders from the commander on Saturday evening.

Mr Pollard objected that it would be better if witness would state what he did, and never mind his orders.

Witness.—I went to a place outside the Lamma pass, and saw a vessel at anchor. (Witness marked the spot on a map as nearly as possible.) I did not go on board her.

By Mr Pollard.—I was invited to go on board after the hawser was cast off, but I did not go. It was the *Ossopus* gun boat that was sent out.

It was stated in answer to the bench that the *Ossopus* had left the harbour. Mr Pollard remarked that under the circumstances that was singular, for the evidence of the *Ossopus*'s captain would in five minutes relieve the captain from his present position.

His Worship suggested that the captain of the *Ossopus* might be subpoenaed.

Mr Pollard said it would save time, if he stated why he appeared there. This vessel left Macao about six o'clock on Friday evening. About 9 o'clock the same evening, in consequence of something coming to the ears of the defendant, he went with the interpreter to the between decks, where the Chinese passengers were, and found that three, five, or six of them, stated that they were there against their will. The vessel being Russian, and a head wind preventing him from returning to Macao, he steered for Hongkong, knowing that the agents and owners were here. The fact of his steering for this place showed that he did not fear to court investigation. He came to anchor one and a quarter miles from the waters of the colony, and sent a boat to request the agent's instructions.

Mr Pollard remarked that the investigation now being conducted was much what it would have been before the Russian Consul. The learned counsel read an extract from the charter party to the effect that emigrants by the vessel were to be shipped without infringement of the Spanish, Portuguese, English, or Canton regulations; and the captain finding that he had men on board who did not answer to emigrants of that description, came to Hongkong, and said that he would send a steamer to tow him round, but that if there was wind enough, he must get up anchor, and come in. The agent came in to get legal advice as to what he should do, and was going to Macao to consult with the charterers, when he saw a gunboat along side. It appeared that in the middle of the night, the gunboat went up and the captain was asked, what was the master on board, and was there any row? The captain replied "there is no row on board." He was asked what he was doing there. He shouted out that some of his men were not proper emigrants, and that he was going in to Hongkong next morning. The gunboat stayed by her and afterward, the *Salamis* came round and stayed by her until daylight.

In compliance with the request of the officer of the *Salamis*, the anchor was dropped, and the hawser was being got on board. She was, however, in tow, when the agent

went on board, and he cast the hawser off. This was the case, and the whole reward the master of the vessel gets in deriving from his course and coming in here to land a few coolies who objected to go on, was that he was charged with an offence.

His Worship remanded the case until Tuesday next, binding the witness over in two sureties of \$100 each to appear on that day.

THE COINERS.

The Tung Mun lama gang were again brought up on remand.

Lee ah say being declared states he is a servant employed by Constable No. 22. Witness knows all the prisoners. He saw them in the shop four days ago. Witness's object in going there was to buy bad dollars.

Witness saw all the prisoners in the shop except one. He gave a good dollar to the master of the shop who has escaped, and he received six bad dollars in exchange.

Witnesses object in going there was to buy bad dollars. The prisoners were all engaged in shilling dollars. Witness had previously received information that bad money had been purchased at the shop, but had never been there before. The master produced the dollars from a hole in the ground, which was covered over with a tile. The reason why witness did not appear here on Friday was because he had been threatened with ill-use if he gave further evidence against the prisoners.

His Worship: I do not think so. Mr Deane has very important duties to perform.

Mr Pollard: But he must perform them with discretion.

His Worship: He did so in this case. He found a man on board in chains.

Mr Pollard: He might do so on board many other vessels without inferring false imprisonment. But here is a vessel, placed in charge of the naval authorities, and every single soul of the crew brought on shore and placed in gaol.

The Superintendent: That is not true. The second mate and four men were left on board.

Mr Pollard said he was instructed that the evidence to be produced would prove that, there being some people on board who were not proper emigrants, the captain was liberating the vessel in his consequence, when he was taken in charge.

The Superintendent here said he desired to make a statement.

Mr Pollard: I am a counsel engaged in this case, and I object to Mr Deane being represented in any other capacity than that of complainant.

His Worship expressed his opinion that it was Mr. Deane's duty to board the ship under the circumstances, in British waters.

Mr Pollard: The prisoner does not deny that there were some men there against their will. Where is the act that he has done to bring before the Court? The bench will see the necessity of caution in this case.

This man in handcuffs was put in irons in the harbour, for making a disturbance within the jurisdiction of Macao; and the bench cannot inquire into such imprisonment.

His Worship directed evidence to be called and a Chinaman, a strong healthy looking fellow, was placed in the box.

Mr Pollard: I object to evidence being taken as to anything done outside British waters.

His Worship: The offence may exist here although its inception was outside.

Mr Pollard: Suppose the man was brought here to be handled over to the proper authorities? The imprisonment may not have been false at Macao. I object to anything outside British waters.

Mr Deane deposed.—I am acting superintendent of police. From information received by me at quarter to 8 on Saturday night I made a communication to the Governor. Yesterday, about half past one p.m. I went on board H. M. S. *Salamis*. She proceeded out of the harbour, to where the defendant's ship was lying. I went on board of her and saw some of the royal navy sailors there, soon afterwards the *Salamis* took her in tow, and anchored her off the *Princess Charlotte*. I went on board the ship again, and arrested the captain on a charge of falsely imprisoning certain Chinese in his vessel. I was released from them the night before last; I do not know by whom. The handcuffs were put on after the anchor was lifted, because I refused to go with the ship. I did not wish to go on the ship. Some Chinese invited me to go on board at Macao.

Mr Pollard: I ask no questions. I do not deny that this man, and several others were on board.

His Worship: Assuming that this man's evidence is uncontradicted, that he was placed on board the ship at Macao, and sailed, against his will, that was false imprisonment, which did not cease when the vessel came within the waters of the colony.

Mr Pollard suggested that the commander of the *Salamis* was as much in fault for towing the ship in.

His Worship replied that the commander might have thought the ship to be in distress.

Mr Pollard: If the prisoner had any idea that he had men in false imprisonment, why did he come in here? That a man was placed in irons in Macao does not make false imprisonment here. He was a man who made a row at Macao, and he was put in irons.

His Worship: You must prove why you put him in irons.

Kun-lo-Fat, another coolie from on board was placed in the box. He declared—I do not know the prisoner. I came here in a ship. I saw prisoner on board. I was not put in irons. I have no charge against him.

Mr Pollard (soft voice): This is one of the superintendents' usual man's nest.

Witness continued. Sometimes it was very hot when people were smoking in the hold; the prisoner would not let me go down to smoke after 8 in the evening.

His Worship:—This man has signed the contract?

Mr Pollard:—Oh yes, and whether they have signed or not they may go. As I am instructed the master is assured that some of the men are not satisfied to go on, and that is why he came here to see the Russian Consul; and as I have said, this is his reward.

In answer to the bench the witness said it was against his consent that he had gone on board.

Mr Pollard remarked that the investigation now being conducted was much what it would have been before the Russian Consul. The learned counsel read an extract from the charter party to the effect that emigrants by the vessel were to be shipped without infringement of the Spanish, Portuguese, English, or Canton regulations; and the captain finding that he had men on board who did not answer to emigrants of that description, came to Hongkong, and said that he would send a steamer to tow him round, but that if there was wind enough, he must get up anchor, and come in.

The agent came in to get legal advice as to what he should do, and was going to Macao to consult with the charterers, when he saw a gunboat along side.

It appeared that in the middle of the night, the gunboat went up and the captain was asked, what was the master on board, and was there any row?

The captain replied "there is no row on board." He was asked what he was doing there. He shouted out that some of his men were not proper emigrants, and that he was going in to Hongkong next morning.

The gunboat stayed by her and afterward, the *Salamis* came round and stayed by her until daylight.

In compliance with the request of the officer of the *Salamis*, the anchor was dropped, and the hawser was being got on board. She was, however, in tow, when the agent

came against his will. Some Chinese took him there. He did not feel ill, and went down to the hold to drink and then got flogged.

Mr Pollard asked Captain Suttie to support him in the statement that Lieut Mainwaring had said that the vessel had got up her anchor voluntarily.

Commander Suttie: Mainwaring told me that the captain told him, that he was going in. I sent on to say that I had orders to take him in tow, to assist him. He agreed to that, he got up his anchor himself, and up to a certain point, I was assisting him as a friend in his ship. I had orders from the Governor to bring him in any how, but he did not know that.

He was under no menace. As far as I know, it was a purely voluntary thing on his part to come in.

Mr Pollard remarked that so far as the naval officers were concerned, they had to do with the ship's papers and flag, and nothing to do with the coolies.

Commander Suttie: I acted entirely under orders. The owner threw away the hawser from the ship, and then I began to suspect.

His Worship: You say there will be an investigation, Mr Pollard?

Mr Pollard: Well, there may be if the matter is restored to its original position. The Russian consul would have been better pleased if the visitors had shown a little interest in the events of the day, and given them a cheer or two, but the "first man to cry out" was not on board and each successive race was witnessed in silence contrasting curiously with the vociferation and cheer of those on board the lighter moored in shore, who evidently took the greatest interest in that occurred. On board these latter vessels several sweepstakes were got up and the guests threw themselves thoroughly into the enjoyment of the holiday.

We subjoin the results of the day's races, as furnished in the official report.

VICTORIA REGATTA CLUB.

The regatta proceedings on Tuesday, although a decided success so far as the day's boat race was concerned, did not seem to be appreciated to their full extent by those who were the hospitality of the P. & O. Company's vessels had been extended.

The *Behar*, had been well fitted up with a moveable raised platform, running round the inside of the Bulwarks so as to afford the ladies a chance of seeing all that could be seen and a first rate tiff was provided by the Regatta committee which was thoroughly enjoyed by those who partook of it, but by some accident the vessel was allowed to remain at right angles instead of broadside to the course which materially interfered with the view obtainable of that portion of the course where the final "spur" was generally put on by the winning boats.

A keg had been laid out from the quarter deck, and steaming a better course giving all obstacles a wide berth, wrested the lead from *Re-Echo*, and went in past the flagstaff on easy winner.

THIRD RACE.—For Men-of-War's Cutters.

—Distance one mile.—Time for Oars.

Icarus 8 Oars.

Salamis 10 Oars.

Osprey 10 Oars.

—8 Oars.

Four boats started. This was a very well contested race and resulted in the *Icarus* 8 oars obtaining the victory; *Salamis* good second, all well up.

FOURTH RACE.—For four Oared Canton Cutters.

—Distance one and a half miles.

E. Bear, *Blue Bell* 11m. 59s.

E. Woodin, *Dragon Fly* 12m. 8s.

R. Hancock, *Wately* 12m. 26s.

Five boats entered for this race, but the winner of the Director's Cup being excluded, four only started. After a short delay the stations were taken up; *Wately* inside, *Dragon Fly* outside, and *Blue Bell* outside, and the best start of the meeting was effected. All got away well, and the four boats raced side by side perfectly level for about a quarter of a mile, when *Blue Bell* began to draw ahead, and at the turning boat had a clear lead, *Wately* pressing her hard, *Dragon Fly* inside, *Blue Bell* outside, *Blue Bell* was leading by about three lengths, *Wately* second, rowing splendidly, *Dragon Fly* doing well, all drawing away from *Blue Bell*. At the turning boat *Blue Bell* still maintained the lead by about three or four lengths; *Dragon Fly* here put on a magnificently spurned, and collared *Wately*, and in spite of the game struggle made by the *Canton Crew* *Dragon Fly* gradually drew ahead and came into second place, *Blue Bell* some three or four lengths astern of *Wately*.

Another race also not upon the cards, came off between the two life boats belonging to the Steamship *Behar* one manned by Lasers, and the other by Firemen. Firemen won easily.

A barb' boat race was to have been taken place, but owing to the great quantity of time lost between the starts of the various races, it was found impossible, and accordingly postponed until another opportunity, and we think we are justified in saying that it will come off on a day not far distant. Whenever it does come off there will be great fun, the anticipated disasters arising from collisions &c. adding a considerable zest to the amusement of a barb' boat race.

FIFTH RACE.—For pair Oars and two pair Sculls.

—Distance one mile.

C. D. Kerr, *Dreadnought* 7m. 51s.

E. L. Woodin</

NOVEMBER 22, 1866.

Upon the firing of the gun for *Hilda* was smartest in setting and next in order came *Hilda* being handled very smartly.

17th October.—Great Reform demonstration at Glasgow. Italians have occupied Verona. Prussia about to form three New Army Corps in annexed countries.

18th October.—Emperor Austria convoked Diet of Empire for 19th November except Hungarian delayed in consequence of Cholera. Prussia and Saxony peace negotiations progressing favorably. *Moniteur* states Candia difficulties expect speedy pacification. Liverpool Cotton Market quiet.

19th October.—Agra Bank Meeting unanimously approves appointment of Committee to carry out resuscitation, 555 Shareholders have written about 150,000 New Capital already subscribed. Liverpool Cotton Market very dull. 8d. Shirts 14.9. No. 40 Mule Twist 1/9. Manchester dull.

20th October.—Italian troops have occupied Venice. Cession took place yesterday.

20th October, afternoon.—Treaty concluded between Prussia and Saxony. Raials have successfully carried Ohio, Indiana and Iowa elections. Liverpool Cotton Market firm.

22nd October.—Conscription ordered in Schleswig-Holstein, Prince of Wales about to proceed to St. Petersburg to assist at Marriage Princess Dagmar. Spain has resolved to support the Pope after departure of French troops from Rome and proposed to Austria to form joint protectorate.

23rd October.—Cotton quiet—American crop account favorable. Coffee easier—Oil steady.

24th October.—Actaeon won Cambridge-shire stakes. Reported that Seymour Fitzgerald has refused Governor ship of Bombay. Liverpool Cotton Market quiet and prices dropping.

25th October.—The "Home News" mentions rumour that Sir Henry Storks proceeds to Calcutta to relieve Sir William Mansfield during the investigation of the Jervis Case in England.

The Liquidators of the Commercial Bank report probable that a surplus remains. Terrible fire in Quebec—2,000 houses burnt, 18,000 persons homeless.

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

Galle, 10th Oct., 6-5 p. m. Arrived Steamer *Ellora* from Sydney 24th, Melbourne 28th Sept., and King Georges Sound 5th October.

No news of importance received.

Sugar unaltered. Coffee lower. Metal market weak and unsatisfactory.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

Calcutta, 19th October.—The remains found at Kooshtoote prove not to be those of the late Bishop.

The Bishop of Bombay has been Gazetted to officiate here.

Very large business done to-day in Piece Goods.

7d Shirts Rs 7-8 to Rs 7-12 per piece. No. 40 Yards, Anna 17 per lb.

Markets very buoyant.

Calcutta, 16th October, 4 p. m.—Lord Cranborne has telegraphed to the Viceroy to advise Government money freely in aid of the famine stricken, and to report frequently on the progress of the distress.

Mr Scott Jervis has accepted the situation of Manager of a Horse Farm in the Punjab.

Bombay, 23rd October, 9 p. m.—Bank Bills 2-0s. Credits 20-0. Documents 2-0s. Fair Dhollara 300 to 305 Rs. per Candy.

A Piece Goods Market is quiet.

Freight of Cotton to Liverpool 16s to 17s.

Four per cents, 89s. Five per cents, 106. Bonhay Bank Shares, Rs. 560.

Buckhays, 102s R.

Elphinstones, 575 Rs.

Share Market quiet—drooping.

SUMMARY.

From the *Singapore Free Press Extra*.

Court.—The Queen and Royal Family have not yet returned from Scotland. The King and Queen of Denmark are expected in London this week.

France.—The Emperor has reviewed the iron-clad squadron at Bari. The Marquis de Boissy is dead.

Prussia.—The Royal Patent has been issued assuming possession of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfurt. The King of Hanover has issued a protest against the annexation. The Senate of Frankfurt has also protested. The North German Parliament will not meet till April.

Germany.—Duke George has ascended the throne of Saxo-Meiningen, his father, Duke Bernhard, having abdicated.

Austria.—The Treaty with Italy was signed at Vienna on the 3rd. Venetia is ceded to Italy. Italy pays Austria the Venetian Debt, 35 million florins. All objects of art belonging to Venetia will be restored. Ten thousand Italian troops will enter Venetia, and the King will proceed there in state.

Hungary.—Prince Primate Ilyoszky has had an attack of apoplexy. Diet will assemble the middle of next month.

Russia.—Thirty-four persons have been convicted of high treason in connection with the attack on the Emperor. Two Councils of State have been found guilty of embezzling public money. Prince Dagmar has arrived at St. Petersburg.

Denmark.—M. Meergard, War Minister, has been succeeded by M. Raasfeld. 30,000 Sleswickers have signed a petition for the restoration of North Sleswick to Denmark.

Italy.—The disturbances at Palermo have ceased. Garibaldi has retired to a prison, and the volunteers are disbanded.

The Papal States.—The Empress Eugenie has offered to defray the expenses for this year of the new Legion. The Empress of Mexico and the Pope have exchanged visits.

The Dalmatian Principality.—It is believed that Prince Charles will be formally recognised by the Turkish Government.

Greece.—The Greek Government has been warned by France as to the necessity of strict neutrality in the Candian insurrection.

Turkey.—The insurgents in Candia have gained a victory over the Turkish troops. Revolts have also broken out in Asia Minor.

Holland.—The States General have passed a vote of censure on Mr. Myer, the new Governor-General of Java, and one of want of confidence in Ministers. Government then dissolved the Chambers, and a general election is fixed for the 30th inst. Great indignation against the Cabinet is expressed by the press.

The Ottoman Porte recognises Charles Hohenzollern the new Rumanian. Liverpool Cotton and active. 7 lbs Shirts 12s 10. 14s 9d. Manchester Mar-

ket firm but little doing. No. 40 Mule Twist 1s 9d. Reports of the growing American crop continue unfavourable.

17th October.—Great Reform demonstration at Glasgow. Italians have occupied Verona. Prussia about to form three New Army Corps in annexed countries.

18th October.—Emperor Austria convoked Diet of Empire for 19th November except Hungarian delayed in consequence of Cholera. Prussia and Saxony peace negotiations progressing favorably. *Moniteur* states Candia difficulties expect speedy pacification. Liverpool Cotton Market quiet.

Spain.—Wholesale executions have taken place. A revolution is expected to break out, with the object of expelling the present dynasty.

United States.—The President has completed his tour. The Fenians are preparing for another raid on Canada. A Fenian delegation has waited on the President, who expressed great sympathy with their cause. The President is losing his supporters. The *New York Times* now advocates the constitutional amendment by the South.

Mexico.—Senor Martin de Castillo has been appointed Minister to the Pope. The Emperor Maximilian has declared that he will not abandon Mexico.

The Brazils.—The Bank of Brazil has been deprived of its note circulation.

A vigorous conscription has been ordered.

The transport *San Francisco* has been struck by lightning and destroyed.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—A grand banquet has been given to those concerned in laying the cables. Messrs. Sampson and Goode are made Baronets. Captain Anderson, Professor Thomson, and Messrs. Glass and Caning are knighted. Both cables continue to work well.

Naval and Military.—The troops for China and Japan are to proceed steamer Golden Fleece. The Akbar has embarked for Colombo. 71 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2d battalion 23rd (King's Own) Regiment, &c. The screw-steamer frigate Leander, 39. Captain William McDowell, C. B., from the Pacific station, has arrived at Plymouth.

Commercial.—A favourable change in the weather has caused an improvement in business. Money is easy at 4 to 5 per cent. Consols 89 1/2 to 89 1/4. The Bank rate remains at 4 1/2 per cent, and it is not likely to go lower. Government and other securities are still flat. There has been a flight in all railway shares, owing to the Castlereagh and Dover revelations, and a report that the Great Western could not pay their dividend of 2 per cent in cash. The Asiatic Bank suspended here on the 5th and it will be wound up. The scheme for reorganising the Agra Bank will be published on the 13th. The bullion by this mail from Southampton is—1s. gold to Alexandria, £1,800; in silver, to Hongkong, £4,500. From Marselles a small quantity goes forward. From silver 61d. Mexican dollars 56 1/2d. Manchester markets have not responded fully to the advance in cotton, owing to the absence of purchases for India and China. Grey Shirts 7 lbs., are 1s 9d, to 1s 2d. 7 lbs. 14s. 9d. 14s. 6d. Cotton yarn, No. 16-24, is 1s. 6d, to 1s. 7d.

The following is an extract from the Instruction:

"The least water on this Rock (referring to one on which the *Fireworks* was wrecked in 1859) is 12 feet, and, as many sunken dangers are in its vicinity, it would be imprudent for a stranger to attempt the passage."

We therefore adjudge, that the Certificate of Competency of Robert Mines (No. 263, Singapore) be cancelled.

(Signed) Ceci C. Smith, Acting Police Magistrate. H. G. Thomsett, E. N. Harbor Master, & H. B. Lehman, Justice of the Peace, Charles Vincent, Government Marine Surveyor, A. Overbury, Master Mercantile Marine.

(Signed) RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, Governor.

10th November, 1866.

The following notice relating to passes has been issued from the Colonial Secretary's office.—"Great inconvenience having been experienced in consequence of the Owners of Night Passes not changing them at the commencement of each month, notice is hereby given that after the 1st December next, all Night Passes for exchange must be brought to the Central Police Station, between 2 P.M. and 4 P.M., up to the 7th of each month inclusive. Any Pass not brought before 4 P.M., the 7th of any month, will be detained three days before exchanged."

We learn from the *Echo do Povo* that Messrs. J. D. Remedios and D. Noronha intend again to proceed to St. John's Island on the 3rd December, to the grave of St. Francis Xavier. They were ready to charter the steamer *Poyang*, but the owners refused to accept the terms offered. They substituted the steamer *White Cloud* with the condition of leaving Macao one Saturday and returning on the following evening. For this purpose two subscriptions were opened by the gentlemen above named in order to provide a fund for defraying the necessary expense. We believe that the cost of the charter will be much more than it was last year.

We understand it is not probable that Captain Schuck will be back by the time

weighed up to the northward. Unfortunately Captain Schuck left the colony a few days ago and the only available evidence

is that of the two rescued men now in gaol. Mr. Whyte objected to make use of

their evidence if it could possibly be done without, and therefore remanded the case

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date	VESSEL AT	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	FROM	DEPARTURE	CARGO	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS
Nov. 12	Hongkong	Fr. sh.	1161	Lannes	Yokohama	Oct. 31	General	Landstein and Co
13	Saint Albin	Am. sh.	265	Kroll	Newchwan	Nov. 4	"	Siemens and Co
15	Peculiar	Pr. br.	33	Assmussen	Swato	Nov. 13	Ballast	Arnold K. Ritter & Co
16	Canton	Pr. br.	495	unnammed	Wenhuang	Nov. 13	General	British Company
16	Wavelon	Pr. br.	333	J. Anderson	Wenhuang	Nov. 13	General	Chinese
16	Norfolk	Pr. br.	333	Kirkin	Anney	Nov. 15	Ballast	Pasding and Co
17	SS. S.S.	Pr. br.	145	oliver	Newcastle	Sept. 27	"	Orler
18	Hind	Pr. br.	261	Dick	Nagasaki	Nov. 15	General	Dent and Co
18	Lihua	Fr. br.	112	John	Illyna	Nov. 15	General	Calderon
19	Joseph A. Almira	Pr. br.	182	Jessen	Newchwan	Nov. 9	beans	Deut and Co
19	China	Pr. br.	178	Barron	Put back	Nov. 7	Rice	B. Hubener and Co
19	China	Pr. br.	178	John	Illyna	Sept. 15	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
19	Wucowah	Pr. br.	108	Rosen	Illyna	Oct. 19	General	J. W. Pearce
19	Anony Trider	Pr. br.	120	Wulfrid	Put back	Nov. 10	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
19	Rona	Pr. br.	75	Morrison	Shanghai	Nov. 10	General	J. Matheson and Co
20	Mephista	Pr. br.	142	Petru	Taiwan	Nov. 15	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
20	Emperor	Pr. br.	370	Dunney	Yokohama	Nov. 9	"	Orler
20	Frey	Pr. br.	178	Hayes	Illyna	Nov. 18	General	Siemens and Co
20	London City	Pr. br.	178	John	Illyna	Nov. 18	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
20	Vulcania	Pr. br.	263	Wyllie	Swato	Nov. 20	General	Orler
20	Loris	Pr. br.	317	Steigre	Tiensin	Nov. 12	General	B. Schellhass and Co
20	Am. rat Charmer	Pr. br.	243	John	Densau	Nov. 10	Peas	Wm. Pustau and Co
21	Freycound	Pr. br.	232	Brown	Ningpo	Nov. 17	General	J. Matheson and Co
21	Yessou	Pr. br.	303	John	Yokohama	Nov. 11	beans	Deut and Co
22	James	Pr. br.	165	John	Illyna	Nov. 10	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
22	Conson	Pr. br.	340	Wylie	Newchwan	Nov. 10	General	Orler
22	Chelsea	Pr. br.	904	Low	Melbourne	Oct. 10	General	Siemens and Co
22	Ellora	Pr. br.	1070	White	Penang	Oct. 30	General	P. and O. S. N. Co

PASSENGERS.

Per Saint Albin.—Messrs Carverick, P. Caldera and J. Beacher.
Per London.—Mr. W. Hancock and 2 Children, Captain Blackston, and Dundas, Lient Wood, Dr. L. L. L. and 30 Chinese.
Per Wucowah.—Messrs H. W. Pearce and J. L. Espanora, and 16 Chinese.
Per Lihua.—Mr. Anderson, 1 Child and 6 Chinese.
Per Yucow.—Captain William Morris, Hinch, 1000, Nelson, 4 European deck, 150 Chinese.
Per Lihua.—Messrs Orme, A. Sinclair, Zimmerman, A. Michael, A. Jord, in, N. R. de Maris, C. M. Brown, Green, 2 children and native female servant, Rev. Dr. Perkes, Lient. Jatarinoff, Miss Blackwell, Abdul Hukkaw Mazzen, Yen Pung, Gob Aujant and 20 Chinese.
Per Canan.—Mr. B. Bainbow and 150 Chin se. | Per Chedea.—394 Chinese.

DEPARTURES.

Date	VESSEL	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	DESTINATION	CARGO	DEPARTED BY
Nov. 12	Hongkong	Pr. br.	267	Peterson	Singapore	General	Bour, Hubener and Co
15	Adelina	Pr. br.	267	R. M. Gray	Shanghai	"	Wm. Pustau and Co
15	Hanover	Pr. br.	381	Piennieng	Saigon	"	John, Hubener and Co
16	H. E. Zusamus	Pr. br.	408	Meibow	Saigon	"	Landstein and Co
16	Alexander	Pr. br.	118	W. K. K. K.	Shanghai	"	John, Hubener and Co
16	Rosina	Pr. br.	170	W. K. K. K.	Shanghai	"	J. Matheson and Co
16	John	Pr. br.	75	W. K. K. K.	Shanghai	"	John, Hubener and Co
17	Vietoria	Pr. br.	678	W. K. K. K.	Shanghai	"	John, Hubener and Co
17	Geo. Shotton	Pr. br.	169	W. K. K. K.	Shanghai	"	John, Hubener and Co
17	Emille	Pr. br.	309	Ortzen	Shanghai	"	John, Hubener and Co
17	Calder	Pr. br.	178	Clarkson	Saigon	"	Wm. Pustau and Co
17	Excelsior	Pr. br.	354	Wyterson	Saigon	"	Arnold K. Ritter & Co
17	Leopold	Pr. br.	338	van der Hulst	Saigon	"	Wm. Pustau and Co
17	Freycound	Pr. br.	303	John	Singapore	"	John, Hubener and Co
18	Sonat	Pr. br.	362	W. K. K. K.	Shanghai	"	Landstein and Co
19	Albion	Pr. br.	414	Santine	Bangkok	"	Melchers and Co
19	Museat Merchant	Pr. br.	361	Ward	Singapore	"	Bornman and Co
19	Carlo	Pr. br.	450	Wespe	Singapore	"	Wm. Pustau and Co
19	Alles Hall	Pr. br.	696	Wespe	Singapore	"	John, Hubener and Co
19	Robt. Hood	Pr. br.	341	Wespe	Singapore	"	John, Hubener and Co
19	John	Pr. br.	535	Wespe	Singapore	"	John, Hubener and Co
20	A. M. Lawrence	Pr. br.	593	Taylor	Yokohama	"	John, Hubener and Co
20	Publis Gillian	Pr. br.	475	Robert	Singapore	"	Landstein and Co
20	Bengden	Pr. br.	289	Hjelstrom	Singapore	"	John, Hubener and Co
20	Andes	Pr. br.	405	Wadice	Singapore	"	John, Hubener and Co
21	Union	Pr. br.	772	Rowman	Singapore	"	Wm. Pustau and Co
21	Kastiel	Pr. br.	465	Harding	Bangkok	"	John, Hubener and Co
21	Sedanion Cabot	Pr. br.	168	John	Singapore	"	John, Hubener and Co
21	Johnston	Pr. br.	308	W. K. K. K.	Singapore	"	John, Hubener and Co
21	Anna	Pr. br.	114	W. K. K. K.	Singapore	"	John, Hubener and Co
21	Isabella Ridley	Pr. br.	516	Watson	Singapore	"	John, Hubener and Co
22	Fornacea	Pr. br.	675	Tomlin	east Coast	Sea dries	P. and O. S. N. Co

Shipping in China Waters.

SHANGHAE.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INSTEAD OF DEPART.
Steamers							
China	John	Pr. br.	70	Apr. 12	Fogg and Co	Laid up	
Psuist	Schoon	Pr. br.	30	Oct. 25	F. Matheson and Co	Laid up	
Pei-long	John	Pr. br.	30	Oct. 6	Chinese Government	Laid up	
Gite	John	Pr. br.	30	July 29	Jenkins and Co	Laid up	
Heuchow	John	Pr. br.	30	July 12	John, Hubener and Co	Laid up	
Hokkong	John	Pr. br.	30	July 12	John, Hubener and Co	Laid up	
Qui-Qinta	John	Pr. br.	30	July 12	John, Hubener and Co	Laid up	
Shanxuan	John	Pr. br.	30	Oct. 25	John, Hubener and Co	Laid up	
Sinopee Leen	John	Pr. br.	30	Oct. 25	John, Hubener and Co	Laid up	
Tu-yung	John	Pr. br.	30	Oct. 25	John, Hubener and Co	Laid up	
Tsates	John	Pr. br.	60	Feb. 19	John, Hubener and Co	Laid up	
Varuna	John	Pr. br.	60	Sept. 24	Chinese	Laid up	
Wing-Canning	John	Pr. br.	303	Sept. 10	John, Hubener and Co	Laid up	
Wan-Wong-Fel	John	Pr. br.	303	Sept. 10	John, Hubener and Co	Laid up	
Wampu	John	Pr. br.	115	Sept. 10	John, Hubener and Co	Laid up	
Sailing Vessels							
Ariundo	John	B. br.	869	Nov. 5	John Thorne	Discharging	
Alouera	John	B. br.	869	Nov. 5	John Thorne	Discharging	
Almira	John	B. br.	503	Oct. 24	Wm. Pustau and Co	Discharging	
Amite	John	B. br.	503	Oct. 24	Wm. Pustau and Co	Discharging	
Andreas	John	B. br.	406	Sept. 21	Prattmann and Co	Discharging	
Anteira	John	B. br.	406	Sept. 21	Prattmann and Co	Discharging	
Antelope	John	B. br.	1190	Sept. 1	Olyphant and Co	Discharging	
Asphodel	John	B. br.	1190	Sept. 1	Olyphant and Co	Discharging	
Asyrian	John	B. br.	303	Sept. 27	Wm. Pustau and Co	Discharging	
Aurora Australis	John	B. br.	303	Sept. 27	Wm. Pustau and Co	Discharging	
Bio-sha	John	B. br.	145	Sept. 27	Wm. Pustau and Co	Discharging	
Camilla	John	B. br.	145	Sept. 27	Wm. Pustau and Co	Discharging	